

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Publication Office:
724 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1895, at
the post-office at Washington, D. C., under act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SCOTT C. BONE, Editor.

Ernest H. Merick, Treasurer and Business Manager
Clarence C. Archibald, Advertising Manager
J. Harry Cunningham, Auditor
Charles C. Thompson, Mechanical Superintendent

Telephone Main 3300. (Private Branch Exchange.)

The Washington Herald is delivered by
carrier in the District of Columbia and
Alexandria, Va., at ten cents per month,
daily and Sunday, or at 25 cents per
month without the Sunday issue.

Subscription Rates by Mail.
Daily and Sunday, \$5.00 per year
Daily and Sunday, \$1.00 per month
Daily, without Sunday, \$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday, \$3.00 per month

No attention will be paid to anonymous
contributions, and no communications to
the editor will be printed except over the
name of the writer.
Manuscripts offered for publication will
be returned if unavailable, but they
should be sent with the manuscript for
that purpose.

All communications intended for this
newspaper, whether for the daily or the
Sunday issue, should be addressed to
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Office, Nassau-Bleeker Bldg., LaCoste &
Maxwell, Managers.
Chicago Office, Marquette Bldg., LaCoste &
Maxwell, Managers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

The Case of Mr. Wadsworth.

EX-Representative James W. Wadsworth has at least indicated the possession of good sense by keeping out of the newspapers since his regrettable outburst against President Roosevelt last week. His action in referring to the President as a "faker and a bungler" was inexcusable from every standpoint, and we think that Mr. Wadsworth himself must have realized that such was the case when normal calmness succeeded the attack of cholera brought on by the dismissal of Collector Sanders and other Federal officials for whose original appointments he was responsible. His silence since then would seem to indicate as much.

No matter how bitter may have been the ex-Congressman's feelings against Mr. Roosevelt, he committed a grievous and unpardonable error when he used such language as that quoted in referring to the President of the United States. Personal considerations aside, Mr. Wadsworth should have understood that the very nature of that high office should protect its occupant from aspersions of the kind the nation read of so regretfully.

If Mr. Wadsworth is in touch with public sentiment in the district he formerly represented, he must know that President Roosevelt is as popular there as in other parts of the country, which is saying much. His irritation because of the President's action in removing Mr. Sanders may have been natural, under the circumstances, but the fact remains that he made a most serious mistake in manifesting that irritation as he did. The only thing for which he can be commended, apparently, is the circumstance we have referred to—that he has had the good sense to maintain silence since.

Mr. Harriman says he got into Republican politics by accident. This confession should at once suggest to the elephant the propriety of securing an accident policy.

State Rights Now and in the Past.

The Danville (Va.) Register, expressing disagreement with our remarks upon the decay of the old State rights Democracy, and insisting that this is still a State rights country, really admits the substantial accuracy of our observations by saying that there is everywhere "a more complete recognition of the benefits of Federal legislation in maintaining popular rights in all the States," and that a sentiment due to necessity has arisen favorable to the use of the Federal power to do what the people in all the States want done, provided that it is done in accordance with the Constitution. For the extension of Federal power in any direction is as offensive to your genuine State rights Democrat as an overt attempt to curtail the powers now exercised by the States. The one thing is correlative to the other, and when a modern Democrat gets to the point where he can admit the benefits of Federal legislation in maintaining popular rights in the States, he has surrendered about all that is vital in the ancient dogma of his party.

How far the radical Democracy of today has departed from the strict construction notions of the old-line Democracy may be measured by the enthusiastic support given by Mr. Bryan and his followers to the anti-corporation policy of the present administration, a policy almost wholly founded on broad constitutional construction and very important extensions of the Federal power into new fields. Mr. Olney, an old-fashioned Democrat, when Attorney General, found the Federal power inadequate to prosecute certain of the trusts; but when the Roosevelt administration came in, a way was quickly found, and that way consisted in an extension of Federal power by means of constructive interpretation of the interstate clause of the Constitution, without which Mr. Bonaparte would be unable to prosecute trusts as Mr. Olney thought he was. Some of the most significant anti-trust victories won by the administration have been gained by procuring decisions of the courts setting aside the State rights pleas which the corporations sought to shield themselves. These court decisions have been hailed all over the country as popular triumphs, and no political leader thinks of invoking the old State rights dogma in condemnation of them. Another illustration of the extension of Federal activities is afforded by the rural free-delivery system, which was opposed in its inception by Postmaster General Wilson on the ground that it involved too great an enlargement of Federal functions, and it was with much misgiving that he authorized a few experimental routes. It would be difficult, we imagine, to find anybody of consequence nowadays holding precisely the same view of the rural free-delivery system as Mr. Wilson did. We are living in another political era.

True enough, this is still a State rights country, but not in the old way. No one seriously proposes any radical change in the functions of the several States, or in their relations to the Federal government, but there is much less disposition to cavil at such extension of Federal power and function as seems required for the general welfare. The whole country, we think, is approximating the view taken by Gov. Hughes, that questions involving extensions of Federal power will be de-

termined hereafter, not by sentimental or theoretical considerations, but by considerations of paramount public advantage. "If it should appear," he said in a speech at Boston on Lincoln's Birthday, "that the powers of the States are inadequate to deal with a subject hitherto retained in their keeping, and that the interests of the people as a whole imperatively demand the assumption of power by the Federal government, the people will provide for the assumption of that power." The Constitution, as Marshall said, is not a dead letter, but a living instrument, and it cannot be laid obstructively across the path of a progressive people. It responds to new interpretations to meet new needs, but no fear need be entertained that the fundamental bases of our political fabric will be disturbed by whatever increase of Federal power the people may consider useful or the courts may adjudge constitutional.

Cheer up! If the weather were not as it is and has been for some time, you might be pushing a lawn mower now.

Too Much Politics.

Some fourteen or fifteen months will elapse before the national conventions of the two great parties are held, yet the campaign for the Republican nomination is well under way and there is considerable activity in some parts of the Democratic establishment, as well. Presidential aspirants are proverbial advocates of the early bird theory, and in this instance the alleged conspiracy of the "reactionary" forces against President Roosevelt and his policies is pointed to as furnishing special warrant, if not complete justification, for the commencement of operations at such an early date. But, however desirable all this may be from the standpoint of factionalism or partisanship, we entertain the opinion that it is disadvantageous so far as the people as a whole are concerned.

The menace of too much politics is ever in evidence here, and present indications are that this year and the next will see the potentialities in that respect become actualities. The political news in yesterday's paper may well be cited in support of this belief. From Indianapolis came information of a conference between Vice President Fairbanks, Senator Hemenway, Representative Cannon, and certain State leaders, the purpose of which was alleged to have been the formulation of preliminary plans looking to the delivery of Illinois' convention vote to the Vice President. Even if we eliminate certain crass improbabilities, put forward in some quarters as facts, it appears that enough remains on which to base the assumption that a movement in the direction referred to is actually on foot.

Long dispatches from Ohio indicated that the situation in that State is not far different from that which might logically exist a few weeks before a national convention the outcome of which is altogether doubtful. Iowa added to the common perturbation with the intelligence that a vigorous contest for its nominating delegation is on between friends and supporters of Mr. Fairbanks and Senator Foraker. Florida's contribution was a dispatch to the effect that First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock's tour of inspection had extended to that State, and that the Republican leaders have assured Mr. Hitchcock of their inclination and ability to send a band of enthusiastic Tattlers to the convention.

Here in Washington, Senator Bourne, fresh from a conference with the President, issued a prepared statement containing the declaration that the people must "command" Mr. Roosevelt to accept a "second elective term" in order to frustrate the reactionary cabal. Secretary Taft returned from his tour of the Canal Zone and Porto Rico, and while declining to comment generally on political conditions, gave the newspaper men to understand that, before going to the Philippines, he will deliver several speeches on the Brownsville affair and the railroad rate law, in Ohio, where Senator Foraker's campaign is already in progress. Of course, the only reasons that can exist for such speeches are of a political nature, however strong may be the Secretary's disinclination to indulge in a scramble for office.

In New York, the President is frankly playing politics, and Mr. Odell and others of his kind are at the same game, albeit with no marked degree of artlessness or ingenuousness. Gov. Hughes, in the meantime, appears to be exerting himself only to the end that his equilibrium may be maintained, his reform policies enacted into laws, and his administration made clean and efficient.

It may be that we have overlooked a few of the evidences of political activity which figured in yesterday's news, but these do not seem sufficient to indicate the prevalent condition of turmoil. We are convinced that we but reflect public sentiment when we declare that the country is entitled to a rest, and that, regardless of the undeniable importance of a continuation of the Roosevelt policies, the contest for the Republican nomination has been commenced far too early for the good of the people.

For a town that isn't even on the map, Jamestown is making quite a noise just now.

Newspapers and Frauds and Fakers.

We agree with the Chicago Evening Post that the greater part of the blame for the success of practically every one of the so-called get-rich-quick schemes is directly due to the co-operation of certain newspapers. Indeed, as far as we are able to judge, the entire fault lies just there.

Without a paper through which to reach the masses of the people in any locality, no matter how small, there is not much of a prospect for success to the swindler. The gold-mine promoter, the quick doctor, the patent-medicine faker, all are dependent upon the press for returns from the credulous. Without this great medium, these gentry would be as helpless as a new-born babe, and quite as harmless.

The Philadelphia North American claims to refuse not less than from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of this undesirable advertising every year. That which is true of the North American is proportionately true of quite a respectable number of other high-class newspapers with their elevated ideals and aspirations. It should be true of all newspapers, no matter where or by whom published. "Every newspaper of self-respecting ambition must reject this matter," says the Philadelphia paper; and the sentiment will be cordially commended by all papers that are entirely self-respecting.

This splendid standard is not, we are sorry to say, the universal rule among great and powerful papers. Many of the larger papers carry great quantities of this illegitimate advertising, and swell their bank accounts immensely by means of it. To the Washington Herald's way of thinking, if ever such a thing as "tainted money" existed in this world, this filthy lure is to be so classed. It is revenue wrung from the ignorant, the lame, the halt, and the blind. It is

"blood money," and it is the reddest kind of "blood money" at that! Happily, a better day seems to be coming. This is a day of reform in many directions. It is being demonstrated that the newspapers scrupulously maintaining lofty, fixed, and iron-clad ideals are the papers winning success upon merit. The newspaper that keeps its advertising columns clean is also the paper that keeps its news columns and its editorial columns clean. The reading public is grasping the situation. Those papers that hold aloft this banner of cleanliness are the papers that are to be entitled to the credit for the final and complete triumph of decency that is near at hand.

The Charleston News and Courier says "Theodore Roosevelt is the Benjamin R. Tillman of the nation." What does Mr. William E. Chandler think of that?

May He Have an Enjoyable Visit!

Mr. Secretary Taft, always amiable and engaging, had the forethought to interview himself for publication while returning from his latest proconsular peregrinations, and he accommodatingly handed out copies of his autobiography to all eager and enterprising journalists who did themselves the honor to call upon him a few minutes after he had enounced himself amidst his Lares and Penates in Washington. Mr. Taft related to himself for the public edification an amplitude of detail touching on and appertaining to his observations while away, and added:

"I have only a very indefinite knowledge of what has taken place in this country since my departure, and, therefore, have nothing to say on the subject of politics." If we were not aware that ere this newspaper is laid before the Secretary of War at breakfast this morning he had learned from the highest, most authoritative and best informed source of the various happenings in the country during his absence we would recount for the Secretary's entertainment some of the most salient of those occurrences. We assure him, however, that they have been a plenty. But as he is to leave us in a day or two for a journey to Ohio, where he is to deliver a speech at Cincinnati before the Western Federation of Yale Clubs, he will have an opportunity to view the landscape over en route and compare his own observations with the tales that have been told him in Washington. At Dayton he is to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Y. M. C. A. building, which happily follows the Cincinnati event, and there he "will say something of the good which the association has done in the Philippines and on the Isthmus of Panama." On Monday night next, he will be at the meeting of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, where he "expects to say something about the Panama Canal."

Then he hopes to be back in Washington by Wednesday, "on account of the great amount of work accumulated in his absence."

May good cheer wait on appetite and health on both at the various functions the Hon. William Howard Taft is to participate in within the current week. May the flow of his eloquence be not hampered by thoughts of domestic politics, or the flight of his fancy hobbled by enforced contemplation of dark and awesome conspiracies! We warn him, however, to keep a sharp lookout for conspirators in Ohio against the prosperity of the nation and the peace and happiness of his countrymen. Metretrical plots are abroad in the land, and we presume that of some of these he has been at least partially informed within the past forty-eight hours. Above all else, however, we wish for Mr. Taft a good time in the Buckeye State, and feel sure that the denizens in that part of the moral vineyard will be edified by his visit.

What's the Constitution of the United States between members of the Florida legislature?

The report that two Cleveland (Ohio) policemen arrested a man while on his way to see a baseball game in the city, and that he was carrying a gun, is, perhaps, "shadowed" him until after the game, and then nabbed him.

Why doesn't Mr. John Temple Graves "shine" on the Democratic side of the fence and seek to induce Mr. Roger Sullivan to nominate Mr. Bryan?

A Chicago woman has sued her husband for divorce because he hasn't spoken to her for sixteen years. Possibly the man hasn't had a good chance.

Mayor Buse, of Chicago, begins well. He has announced to council contained about two hundred words.

The Harrisburg Patriot speaks of some mysterious sort of ton of coal that "weighs 40 pounds more than the ton." That's the ton you dream about but never see.

Why doesn't Mr. John Temple Graves "shine" on the Democratic side of the fence and seek to induce Mr. Roger Sullivan to nominate Mr. Bryan?

A Chicago woman has sued her husband for divorce because he hasn't spoken to her for sixteen years. Possibly the man hasn't had a good chance.

Mayor Buse, of Chicago, begins well. He has announced to council contained about two hundred words.

The Harrisburg Patriot speaks of some mysterious sort of ton of coal that "weighs 40 pounds more than the ton." That's the ton you dream about but never see.

The supervising board that had charge of the construction of Panama's locks, is now admitting that they "made some mistakes." If they had it all to do over again perhaps a few millions more might be grafted.

The Columbia State will kindly keep its hands off the Hoke Smith Presidential boom. That boom is a Washington product, and don't you forget it!

"Wyandotté is for Roosevelt," says Mr. T. Hawley Christian, in the Detroit Free Press. T. Hawley parts his name like a moolycoddle, but the President has probably captured that vote, also.

The Atlanta Georgian has discovered a Cracker who goes by the name of Fortune Buster! He ought to run for Congress on an anti-everything platform.

That Iowa town which has ordained that all "able-bodied" bachelors within the corporate limits must marry within sixty days, probably figured that the other kind could not escape anyhow.

The theatrical rise of prices has at last reached the gallery gods. Peanuts have advanced sharply in price.

That New Bedford man who says he is "rusting to the Lord to pay his creditors" will probably promptly appeal to the bankruptcy courts, in case there is to be any embarrassment about it.

"Give Cuba a standing army," says a contemporary. But Cuba would rather have an army that rides in carriages or automobiles.

It is to be hoped that the Massachusetts lady who has married a man named Cash will have no trouble keeping him straight.

Yesterday was Shakespeare's birthday. That is, of course, if Shakespeare wasn't Bacon or Rutland, or some one of those fellows.

"The czar is humane; I have had five interviews with him," says Mr. W. T. Stead survives.

Mr. Henry Watterson says Mr. Roosevelt could not get a third term if he did. If this nagging keeps up, Mr. Roosevelt will get into the next race yet.

Now that "Silent" Smith is dead and gone, his \$75,000 fortune has dwindled to \$100,000. Still, he doubtless knew all the time that \$100,000 was enough money to do all the talking he needed in his business.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

DEMENTIA AMERICANA.

Lots of time and unearned money. Naught in life but doubtful fun. This is what produces, son, Brain-storm.

Cards and dice and rapid friends. Whisky straight or fancy blends. Safe to picture how it ends. Brain-storm.

Horses fast and reckless bets. Champagne suppers, cigarettes. Can you wonder that he gets Brain-storm?

"Jury, let this young man go. Not accountable, you know. We admit he struck the blow. But, gentlemen of the jury, Brain-storm!"

In New York.

"Policeman Jinks was fired for pernicious activity."
"Pernicious activity?"
"The same. He insisted on patrolling his beat."

The Unpardonable Sin.
"I can't understand why that young lady boards is so unpopular. She's a perfect Venus."
"Yes; but she consumes too much time at her Sunday morning bath."

Front on the Muse.
It's pretty hard
For any bard
To sit him down and sing
A heartfelt lay,
I'm free to say,
About an almost-spring!

Acquitted.
"Money is on trial in this country, and it will be condemned."
"Not all of it. Yesterday I met a lawyer who said he had just cleared a thousand dollars."

But Shall We?
"It is not always May," sighed the soulful poet.
"We don't expect it to be," retorted the practical person. "We'll be quite satisfied to have it May during the thirty-one days comprising the fifth calendar month."

Simply Won't Go.
"Winter flingers."
"That makes spring backward."
"And he is taking advantage of her backwardness, the wretch!"

FLEETING FANCIES.
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

One Song.
No matter what the pathway
That I must tread may be,
A haven looms for me afar—
One song still comes to me.

I hear it in the walling
Of winds born of the night—
The song that ever comes to me
And guides my way fair light.

By day or night, in calm or storm,
No matter where I roam,
I hear it still—the song that comes
And breathes to me of home.

Household Hints.
To prevent dust from flying when sweeping sprinkle warm tar over the floor beforehand. The tar may stick to the floor a trifle, but you can easily remove it with a hammer and chisel afterward.

If moths get into your upholstered parlor furniture, get a trap for them directly under the center table. After you catch them wring their necks and throw them in the alley. Moths are very troublesome, indeed.

Never think of wearing your best hair when beating carpets. Don a bunch of old stuff that you haven't much use for. Good hair is so easily spoiled.

Lace curtains may be nicely cleaned by using soap and water. The holes should first be cleaned out with a bellows or a file.

An old evening gown is the proper thing to black the kitchen stove in. That is, if you can stay in it. A pair of white kid gloves, knee length, will prevent the hands from getting soiled.

Readily Explained.
"Does your wife believe everything you tell her?"
"Most of the time."
"Why not all the time?"
"Because some of the time she knows different."

The Village Pest.
It matters not how you're afflicted,
No matter what ills you must bear—
No matter to what you're addicted,
You're bound to run into that snare—
The one who entraps you, the fellow
Who knowingly whispers to you:
"Old man, your skin's getting yellow!"
Then tells you just what you should do.

Perhaps you are grumpy and grouchy,
And duty seems naught but a pest;
Perhaps you'd prefer to go slouchy,
And drop into silence and rest.
But he's there, you can't shake him or
Block him out of your mind—
And you'd like, just to give him his due,
To take a big mallet and knock him.
When he tells you just what you should do.

Cynical.
"Society," said the moralizer, "is nothing but a sham, a hollow mockery."
"What's the matter," asked the listener, "doesn't your dress suit fit?"

A Friend Indeed.
The rich man knew the end was near.
Word was hastily sent to his lawyer
Notifying him that he wished to make certain changes in his will.
"I wish to bequeath the bulk of my fortune to Josiah Tompkins," said the rich man, "instead of distributing it as formerly arranged."

"But my dear sir," said the lawyer, "Mr. Tompkins has never been anything more to you than a friendly acquaintance."

"I know it," replied the sick man. "But in all the time I have been ill he never once suggested a remedy, or asked me how I felt."

With tears in his eyes the lawyer changed the will.

Woman's Way.
She said she could a secret keep.
But he, I fear was heated.
They kissed. The secret, ever thus,
Was, woman-like, repeated.

Meaning Mr. J. T. Graves?
From the Atlanta Constitution.

To paraphrase the sapient remark of one Solomon—a vivid imagination, a command of high-power adjectives, and a limitless flow of superheated atmosphere are more to be valued than rubies.

Limit to Mr. Loeb's Responsibility.
From the Rochester Herald.

At any rate there is no reason to suspect Loeb of being to blame for John Temple Graves' nomination of Roosevelt. There is a limit to every man's responsibility for mischief.

Waiting.
Just around the corner at the green foot of the hill,
Outhouse and Irish shadows and the mid-dream of the night,
On the hill, hiding, till the moonlight strikes the day,
And then she'll come with roses on her red lips—
Sweet Miss May!

Telling the Truth About April.
From the Nashville American.

Twenty-one days of April and not a decent day among them.

MEN AND THINGS.

In the Next Congress.

According to George H. Shibley, editor of the Referendum News, William Jennings Bryan will have a surprisingly large following for his initiative and referendum campaign in the Sixtieth Congress.

Mr. Shibley, who has kept close track of the subject, says that 109 members of the next House have already been pledged to the initiative and referendum. In the last campaign the American Federation of Labor, in co-operation with the National Federation for the People's Rule, asked all Congressional and many State candidates for office as to their attitude toward the initiative and referendum, the eight-hour law and the anti-injunction law. Only those who pledged themselves to support these measures were supported by the organizations named. Of the 109 members of the next House claimed for the initiative and referendum seventy-four are Democrats and thirty-five are Republicans. Thirteen of Missouri's sixteen members are pledged, eight of New York's thirty-seven, seven of Ohio's twenty-one, six of Pennsylvania's thirty-two, and six of Illinois' twenty-five. Mr. Shibley asserts that within two years the House will be sufficiently strong to force a bill embodying that idea upon the attention of the Senate, where, of course, it is expected to be held up.

From all of which it would appear that the labor vote will be lined up behind Mr. Bryan in next year's campaign, regardless of whom the Republicans may nominate—barring only one.

Penrose Repeats.
It was reported yesterday that Senator Penrose will come to Washington to-day and seek an audience at the White House for the purpose of entering positive and specific denial to the story that he has ever, at any time or place, had any communication whatsoever with those wicked persons who have with malice prepensed formed the "rich men's conspiracy." The Pennsylvania has been credited or discredited with revealing at a dinner given by the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, toward the close of the last session of Congress, the details of the conspiracy. Oregon's new Senator gave out an interview, which was published yesterday, declaring flat-footed against the conspirators, and demanding as a rebuke to them the re-nomination of Mr. Roosevelt "for a second elective term." Report has it that should Mr. Penrose visit the White House to-day he will emerge from the sanctum sanctorum with a firm and immovable determination to support the re-nomination of the President. The quidnuncs have it that Senator Bourne, getting scent of Senator Penrose's full purpose to join the third-termers, put forth his interview of Tuesday as a view of heading off the Pennsylvania. At one time Mr. Penrose was pledged to the Knox boom, but it seems that he is now confronted by a dark conspiracy against his re-election to the Senate, the chief conspirator in this case being none other than the opulent Henry Clay Frick. Naturally, therefore, he has a fellow-feeling for the President, and is now anxious to join any and all movements against conspiracies and conspirators everywhere.

Burton Cries "Hold!"
The Hon. J. Ralph Burton is beset by one trouble that he did not list in his category of woes after being released from duress fine for violating a Federal statute while a member of the Senate from Kansas. He is of opinion that some of the Sunflower State members of Congress are rubbing it in on him with unnecessary cruelty by sending garden seeds to Mrs. Burton. A few days ago he wrote a letter to one of his torturers in Washington, in which he said: "Mrs. Burton wishes me to thank you for your kindness, and I do it. Now a few words on my own account. It is in my honor when you were only a common citizen. Now that I am a common citizen—one of the plain people—and you are a Congressman, do you think, as man to man, it is right for you to do this? Did I ever do it to you? Did I ever send your wife garden seeds, so that she would drive you into the garden and keep you there to sweat and cuss, and cuss and sweat, when you are entitled to a century ago because these offenders, as a rule, are smarter and better educated than their predecessors in evil doing," when it says, in effect, that this is a good argument for better educated, shrewder policemen, who "show an equal advance in foresight, sagacity, and all around resourcefulness."

The police of Japan are said to be drawn from a superior class of men. As a rule, the police in this country, more especially in the great cities, are, largely at least, drawn from the dregs controlled by ward politicians and, despite civil service examinations, political "pull" is still effective, to a damaging degree. How many patrolmen, or even roundmen, or sergeants, understand the rights of citizens are, or the limitation of their own powers? In a free country it is important that a police force should be intelligent and law abiding.

The Race Question in Boston.
From the Richmond News-Leader.

"One may affirm," says the Boston Transcript, "that there is a color line in Boston; that race discrimination prevails markedly, especially in theaters, churches, and hotels, and that it is slowly gaining ground. Any church composed of one-tenth black is in a restless and disturbed condition; if that percentage grows larger, disruption is bound to occur. Recently several Bay churches have become so united in 'cold shouldering' negroes who attempt to worship there." In this honest confession there is a world of stinging criticism of Boston slop-over negro-phobia as illustrated in the rebukes other Hub papers are constantly administering to the South for her display of race prejudice.

No Time for Books.
From the Savannah News.

The town of Charlevoix, Pa., has a Carnegie library in which there are several thousand volumes, and the town is roundly taxed to support the institution. Last year, according to a report by the librarian just made public, there was one solitary patron of the library. The librarian expressed the opinion that the people of the town were so much interested in skating, baseball, basketball, bridge, whist, and poker that they had no time for books.

How to Mollify Mr. Stead.
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

William T. Stead says the Americans have cars for nothing but the clink of the dollar. If they would only listen to the clinking of the dollar half of the time and to W. T. Stead the other half, that great reformer might get the peevishness out of his system.

The Loyalty of J. R. Rils.
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Jacob Rils says he never knew the President to be wrong. The President could doubtless point out an instance or two of his human fallibility; but Jacob wouldn't believe him.

A Tonst.
Here's to the stock.
A most reliable bird,
That inhabits the eastern districts.
He doesn't sing tunes.
Nor yield any plumes.
But he helps out the local statistics.

A PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY.

Chicago's Municipal Ownership Experience Teaches a Lesson.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois serves to illustrate one of the practical difficulties that beset the policy of municipal ownership on a large scale. Judge Dunne was elected mayor of Chicago for a term which has just expired, upon a pledge that the city should acquire and operate the street cars. A law was enacted, known as the Mueller law, authorizing the issue of certificates to the amount of \$15,000,000 to pay for the railroads as they were purchased by the city. The State Supreme Court has decided that these certificates cannot be issued because their issue will swell the public debt of the city far beyond the constitutional debt limit. Therefore, as the law and the judicial decision stand, the city of Chicago can own and operate street car lines, but it cannot make a debt to pay for them.

This is like giving nuts to an old man who has no teeth to crack them. There are other cities whose debt-making power has no constitutional restrictions, but only those business limitations which forbid too great a use of the public credit, and that limitation applies to States and the United States as well as to cities. What would become of the credit of the United States, for example, if the dream of railroad ownership should be realized? Could the United States market five or ten thousand million dollars of its bonds at any reasonable rate? It is, of course, contended that this debt would rest on the property acquired and that the profits coming from the operation of the roads would be sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on the debt created for their acquisition. Suppose that expectation should fall. Suppose that it should turn out that the United States government is not equipped with the proper machinery for the successful operation of railroads, and that the receipts are not sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds, would the people be willing to pay taxes to the extent of several hundred million dollars a year to make good the deficiency?

There are many of the railroads of the country which do not produce enough surplus revenue to pay interest on the debt cost or capitalization. If that capitalization upon which no interest is represented by the common stock, then the stockholders go unpaid. If it is represented by bonds, then there is, perhaps, a receiver and readjustment. But the United States government cannot let the interest on its obligations go unpaid and it cannot go into the hands of receivers.

TREATMENT OF PORTO RICO.
England's Policy in South Africa Might Well Be Followed.

From the Brooklyn Standard Union.

Gen. Botha, the former Boer leader, is now the prime minister of the Transvaal, an honor attained through the generous policy toward that colony pursued by Great Britain. In a recent speech